BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1816. [NUMBER 1225.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT, the following Damaged Articles, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, will be publickly disposed of by Auction at the General Sale Room in the Bunder, on Saturday the 24th Instant, at 12 o'Clock, on the usual Terms.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
Warehouse Keeper.

Bombay, 16th February 1816.

Damaged Articles, Viz.

BROAD CLOTH,

6 Pieces Ladies Pompadore 22¼ yards,
1 Do. Medleys Stone ..... 4⅛ do.
1 Do. Scarlet St. list ..... 23⅞ do.
2 Do. Medleys Fashionable .. 67¼ do.
2 Do. Pelisse Brown ..... 72⅝ do.
8 Do. Kerseymere black (Spotted) ..... 292¼ do.
1 Do. Camblet blue,
1 Do. Do. Black,
2 Do. Fearnought,
1 Do. Camblet white .... 55 do.
3 Do. Welsh Flannel Green 220 do.
1 Do. Do. Do. Blue .65 do.
3 Dozen Woollen Caps Red.
Velvet Sky Blue ..... 20 do.
5 Pieces Blankets white, small,
7 Do. Do. Do. large,
11 Do. Cotton Knitting,
16 Tarpaulins unserviceable,
12 Europe Blocks, do, double & single,
20 Do. Slings do.
A Heap of Deal Planks,
Quantity of Iron Hoops from the Sheathing Copper Cases received from Bengal,
2 Pairs of Scale Boards,
1 Iron Weight of 56 Pounds,
Sundry small remnants of Broad Cloth.

Advertisement,

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects, of Captain EDWARD JONES, late of the Military Service on this Establishment deceased, may be granted to Messrs. HENRY WOOLER & FRANCIS LUGRIN, as Creditors thereon.

Bombay, 9th February 1816.

Confirmation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA, purposes to hold a CONFIRMATION at the Principal Church in Bombay, *on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of June next*, and that PRAYERS will begin at Ten o'clock.

All persons desirous of being Confirmed, are requested to apply to any or either of the Ministers or Chaplains at the Presidency.

By Order of the Archdeacon of Bombay.

J. HUNGERFORD,
Acting Registrar.

BOMBAY, 13th Feb. 1816.

N. B.—A small tract on Confirmation may be had *gratis* on application at the VESTRY, and at the Courier Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects, of LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN SOPPITT late in the Military Service on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MESSRS. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN, as Creditors of the said deceased, all Persons having claims on his Estate, are therefore requested to send in the same to the said Administrators, and all those who stand indebted to make payment of their respective debts to them, without delay.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16TH 1816.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM SMITH late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Honorable East India Company's Military Service, deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased having been granted by this Honorable Court, to WILLIAM COWPER Esq. the sole Executor therein named. All Persons concerned in the said Estate, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated Bombay 16th Feb. 1816.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY RACES 1816.

SECOND MEETING,

THE GOLD CUP value 100£ to be run for, on Monday 26th February, *Heats two Miles*, 9 Stone each.

The Stewards beg leave to inform the public, that the Races will take place in the evening.

The Riders to weigh at 3, and the Horses to Start at half past 3 o'Clock, precisely.

The interval between the Heats, to be half an hour. The Bugle to sound for Saddling and for Mounting, and such Horses as are then ready at the post to be Started.

It is particularly requested that no person, except Stewards, or Owners, will go down with the Horses to the Two Mile Starting Post, and it is expected that no one will join in with, or follow, the Horses while running.

Directions have been given to kill all Dogs found on the course.

G. LUKIN,
Secretary.

Bombay 17th February 1816.

* *Byculla Standard.*

2 Years old to carry	a Feather,	
3 Do.	st. 7	lb. 3
4 Do.	8	3
5 Do.	8	12
6 Do.	9	3
Aged	9	3

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, WITH THE GARDEN *ADJOINING THE* BAKERY, AT UMBERCURRY.

FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE ON THE PREMISES.

Bombay 16th February 1816.

NOTICE.

GEORGE BARNES, *Bachelor in Divinity, Archdeacon of Bombay, and Commissary duly appointed: To all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within the Archdeaconry of Bombay aforesaid, Greeting.*

WHEREAS, by a Mandate under the Hand and Seal of the RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine Permission, LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, bearing date the Thirty-first day of January last, signifying his LORDSHIP'S purpose to hold his PRIMARY VISITATION at Bombay, in the Principal Church on *Thursday, the Thirteenth day of June next, at the hour of Ten in the Morning*, and requiring and strictly enjoining me as the Archdeacon of Bombay, and Commissary aforesaid personally [illegible] cause to be Cited, all and singular Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry aforesaid, to appear personally before the said LORD BISHOP, at the Church, on the day and at the hour aforesaid, and then and there to produce their letters of Orders of Priest and Deacon, with all Licences and other facultys relating to their Official Appointments to be by them exhibited and approved by his LORDSHIP, and to hear and receive such Matters and Things as shall be delivered in charge.—*I do, in obedience to the said Mandate, hereby give notice, to all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry as aforesaid, to appear personally before the said* LORD BISHOP, *at the Church, on Thursday the said Thirteenth day of June next, at the hour of Ten in the Morning*, and then and there to produce their Letters of Orders of Priest and Deacon, with all Licences and other facultys relative to their Official Appointments to be by them exhibited and approved by his LORDSHIP, and to hear and receive such Matters and Things as may be delivered in charge.

GEO. BARNES,
Archdeacon of Bombay.

By Order of the Archdeacon of Bombay.

J. HUNGERFORD,
Acting Registrar.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13th 1816.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS a Ticket No. 2723 in the 13th Calcutta Lottery drawn a Prize of Sicca Rupees 125, has been lost or mislaid by the Owner in the Month of June 1815. Whoever will bring the said Ticket to the Office of Messrs SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. will be rewarded.

N. B. Payment of the above is stopped.

Bombay 17th February 1816.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Trustees of HORMARJEE EDULJEE CAMA, and he [illegible] have contracted and agreed with HORMARJEE BOMANJEE for the Sale and desposal of a House situated within the Town Walls, in the Parsee Bazar, close to the House of the late FRAMJEE MANOCKJLE Builder; belonging to the said HORMARJEE EDULJEE CAMA, late the property of the late MUNCHER CAMA deceased; any Person or Persons having claims upon the said property are requested to make it known, to the said Trustees within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be admitted.

Bombay 17th February 1816.

FOR SALE AT THE

Bombay Tavern,

WAREHOUSE,

TANNAH BACON.

Bombay, 17th February 1816.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st Instant,

AND

READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

The Bombay Calendar,

AND

ALMANAC.

FOR

1816.

PRICE 8 RUPEES.

ON SALE

AN ELEGANT LIGHT ENGLISH BUILT

COACH,

WITH a Set of Harness and

ખોલા•અધેનુ•એદલજી•બમંનજીને•પાશેનુ
જેકોજનુ•લેહેણુ•છઆ•દાવો•તે•ઉપર•હો
એ•તે•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•દાદાતાલાજ•
લીમજીને•ખબર•કરે•નહીતો•તે•ઘણી•
એથી•ખારેજ•થાશે *

તા• ૧૦ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૬

G. HIGGS.

WILL SELL.

BY Public Auction, at his Repository this day Saturday, 17th Instant at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon a lot of

ARAB and PERSIAN Horses.

Bombay 17th February 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th FEBRUARY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE following appointment is ordered to take place on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant S. Halifax, to be Aid de Camp, —date of appointment, 7th February 1816.

Bombay Castle 13th February 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Towse, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Thomas White.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.

Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

URDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1816.

e arrival of the Indian Oak, Capt.. on, at Madras and from England th of September, has supplied us few articles of intelligence with we were not previously acquainted: ve, however, selected such Extracts the Madras papers as appear to be entitled to attention. No private we understand have reached this dency from Europe by the Indian and for these valuable sources of in- tion and pleasur,e we must still look rd to the arrival of the Private Tra- Charlotte and Lord Lyndock which, now were to have left in September which may now consequently be dai- pected.

We learn that the Carmarthen and David Scott, Indiamen, will positively sail in the course of this morning, we shall endeavour to procure a correct list of the numerous passengers proceeding to England in these Vessels; most of them were on board yesterday evening at sunset.

The Lowjee Family of this Port, will sail for England on or about the 25th instant, and will probably arrive there before any of the Indiamen.

Our readers will perceive by the official notices, that the Lord Bishop proposes to hold a Confirmation, and his visitation at Bombay, on the 11th and 13th of June next. His Lordship left Madras on Thursday the first of February on his way overland, and the statement in our last paper, we believe, is correct, that the Ernaad is ordered to be in readiness to receive his Lordship at Cochin the last week in March; his Lordship is not now expected to be at this Presidency until some time after Easter, or the begining of May.

At a Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen at the Thatched House Tavern in London, on the Waterloo Subscription, Mr. Gurney, suggested the propriety of Collections, at every Parish Church in the kingdom; when the Bishop of London stated that such collections could not be authorised but by the direct approbation of the Crown through the Arch-Bishops. Accordingly, an official letter was written by the Secretary of State to the Arch-Bishops, at the express direction of the Prince Regent, and a collection was ordered to be made by the Churchwardens and Overseers in every Parish, from house to house.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Taylor, 1st Bat. 2d Reg.
Lieut. J. W. Talbot, Madras Pioneers.
Assist. Surgeon A. Shedden, Mads. Artillery
Colonel L. Smith, 65th Regiment.
Captain Campbell, 9th Regiment.
Captain Hardcastle, 2d Regiment.
Captain Tovey, D. A. G.

DEPARTURES — Assist. Surg. J. Morrison, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.
Lieut. R Simpson, 1st Bat 16th M. N. I.
Captain Norman, 56th Regiment.
Assist. Surgeon Campbell, Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 13th Instant, By the Reverend N. Wade, Fortunatus Hagley Pierce, Captain Commandant of the Horse Artillery, to Harriet Calland Hawkins, eldest daughter of Samuel Hawkins Esq.

Madras Intelligence.

3d FEBRUARY.

A Salute of 15 Guns from the Garrison of Fort St. George on Wednesday afternoon, announced to the public, the departure of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on his tour—His Lordship's Military Escort is commanded by Lieutenant Swanston of the department of the Quarter Master General.

On Tuesday morning a Salute was fired from the Garrison on the return of the Honorable the Chief Justice to the Presidency, and yesterday, being the first day of Term his [illegible] the Bench.

We have authority to state that the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates of H. M. 84th Regiment, have subscribed each two days pay for the relief of the widows and children of those heroes who nobly fell in the battle of Waterloo.

The William Pitt, Lord Melville and City of London are daily expected from Calcutta —the latter, we understand, has arrived at a Port to the Northward.

The Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Lady and family, are expected to embark in the course of this day for Calcutta.

On Wednesday morning arrived the Ship Indian Oak, Capt. J. P. Fearon, from London left 5th September.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Welvill, Miss M. Welvill, M. T. Guthrie, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. J. Welvill, and Master Richard Welvill.

By the above Ship a few Numbers of an opposition Weekly Paper called, "The News" have been received, but which being printed, exclusively, for circulation at the public houses in and about the Metropolis, are filled with stories about the Exile of Elba—which our Readers would not have patience to get through —and would in all probability accuse us of want of attention were we to copy—or we do not pretend to do more in laying the few extracts, worthy of attention, which follow before the public, which are taken from the Government Gazette Extraordinary.

The party which embarked for St. Helena, on board the Northumberland appears in a letter from Torbay to consist of the following persons.

"Lord Keith received in the barge the following Persons:—

Buonaparte, General Bertrand and Madame Bertrand, with their children, Count and Countess Montholon and child. Count Lascasas, General Gorgand. Nine men and three women servants.

Buonaparte's Surgeon refused to accompany him:—upon which the Surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to supply his place.

Savary and Lallemand were left behind in the Bellerophon."

These Papers of course give a lamentable account of the state of Paris, now that their Idol is away—If we may judge however, from the Extracts of even pretended letters from that Capital, we should conceive that every thing was getting into its regular course—Colonel Labedoyere the first Officer who joined the Rebel Party had been tried, found guilty of Treason and speedy execution was likely to follow—The trial of Ney, it is likewise said, was about to commence—we trust, therefore, we shall hear no more of want of vigour in the Royal Government.

On the subject of the Brevet, our Military Readers and their friends, must be most anxious—The only article we perceive on that point is the following Extract from the Public Ledger of the 11th August, we consequently conceive that no promotion could have taken place prior to the sailing of this Ship—for even "the News" we suppose would have taken notice of this event had it occurred.

"A General Military Brevet is understood to be forthcoming, by means of which several important Commands will be transferred to new hands; the present holders receiving an increase of rank, which is incompatible with their continuance in them, according to the established system. Lieut. Gen H. Wynyard, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, and Lieut. General Sir J. Doyle, G. C. B. Commander of the Forces in Guernsey, becoming full Generals, vacate their respective commands which are systematically held by Lieut. Generals.—Lieut. Generals H. Wynyard and Sir J. Doyle are both Lieut. Generals of 1808. The Major Generals commanding Districts, included in the new promotion of Lieut. Generals, will vacate their respective commands, which are appropriated by official usage to Major Generals only—The command of the depôt in the Isle of Wight, held by Colonel Mainwaring, of the half-pay of the 26th foot, and the Office of Military Secretary in Ireland, held by Colonel Carey, of the 84th foot, are also mentioned as being included in the operation of the measures; and the present holders being Colonels of 1813, it is thence inferred, that all Colonels of that standing are to be Major Generals."

The misfortune of the Duke of York, in breaking his arm, we most sincerely lament, we are happy however to add, that his Royal Highness, was fast recovering the effects of that accident.

The following is given as a Picture of Paris. If true, we think every loyal bosom will beat with satisfaction that those who have inflicted so much misery on other Countries, are now suffering in their turn.

"The Government of Paris has nothing to govern. The Minister at War is without an army; the Minister of Finance without money; the Minister of Foreign Affairs without Ambassadors; and the Minister of the Interior without Prefects. The Agents of the Allied Armies empty all the chests, and give to all the Mayors the orders for requisitions."

The above comprises the most material of the Articles received by the Indian Oak, the few other paragraphs worthy of notice, will be found in our subsequent Columns.

Calcutta Intelligence.

27 JANUARY.

Nothing further has transpired from the arrival of the American ship Christopher, than that Napoleon Bonaparte had passed Madeira about the middle of September last, on his way to St. Helena, under convoy of several British ships of war, with 2000 troops, to guard him at that place. This information was obtained by the Christopher, from the American brig Sydney, near the Island of St. Paul last from Madeira, the 17th September, having after her departure from thence fallen in with the British Squadron, with their prisoner on board the Northumberland, 74 guns. The New York Gazettes received by the Christopher, do not extend beyond the 29th of July last.

The H. C.'s ship William Pitt, had not quitted Saugor point by the last report, but would weigh with the first favorable wind.

The Minerva, Captain Lee, will immediately start for the Coast and England. Her Commander left town on the 24th inst.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Baillie, late Resident at the Court of Lucknow, is proceeding a passenger on this vessel.

The Portsea, Captain Nichols, lately arrived, will said for Liverpool, direct in the course of next month.—The Rey Fernando, a Spanish vessel, left Saugor on the 22d instant, for Lisbon.

His Majesty's frigate Leda, has brought a considerable quantity of Specie, from Manilla. It is mentioned to amount to three lacks of Dollars.

Advices from New South Wales have come to hand, but as is usually the case with all communications from that quarter, impart nothing of any very general importance. It may be gratifying to many of our Readers however to learn, that the useful and interesting discoveries made by Governor Macquarrie, in his late journey to explore the country lying to the West of the Blue Mountains, and which

RILANCE come to the said WAS[illegible] JEE SOONDERJEE, Situa[illegible] the Town Walls in Manabhoy[illegible] adjoining to the House of Ed[illegible] manjee, any Person or Persons having Claims or Demands on the said House are hereby required to Notify the same to the said DADABHOY LIMJEE, with. in 14 days or else they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 10th February 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હોંથી•આપીએચએ

એ•કે•ફજી•દાદાતાલાજ•વાશદેવજી•શુદર
જીનાં•વકીલે•દાદાતાલાજ•લીમજીની•શાથે
શાદાખત•કીધુછે•તેહેર•એક•અરનાર•વી
નાજી•બાસાજી•વાલુ•વેચવાને•એ•તેહેર
નો•વારીશો•વાશુદેવજી•શુદરજીને•પોચે
એછે•એ•તેહેર•કોટ•એધ•નાનાંતાલાજનાં

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Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017

had formerly led to the commencement of the site of the town of Bathurst, had been prosecuted with considerable success by Mr. Evans who, at the suggestion of His Excellency at his departure for the Persidency, had travelled into the interior of the Country. From Mr. Evans' laudable exertions, it would appear, that the country to upwards of 150 miles to the Westwrrd, presented a beautiful and fertile expanse of land, diversified by small hills and vallies, and abounding in verdure, trees of every description and numerous streams, and appearing to afford every natural local facility, as well for the successful promotion of agricultural speculations, as for the extention of the limits of our Settlements in this remote and till lately, imperfectly explored quarter.

Further accounts from the same direction, impart the pleasing information, that in the Islands of Masquesa and Otahiete, the praiseworthy endeavors of the Missionaries sent there for the propagation of Christianity had been attended with much success; upwards of a thousand of the native inhabitants having embraced the principles of Christianity In consequence of their success, the Missionaries had printed in the Tahaetan tongue at New South Wales, an abridged History of the Old and New Testaments, as also several other religious tracts, as Catechisms, &c. calculated to promote the ends in view, and had distributed them among the inhabitants.

From the same channel, we acquire the gloomy intelligenc, that a continued state of drought, had been experienced at the Island of New South Wales, which seemed to menace greatly the prospects of the standing crop. This circumstance in consequence would create very serious distress to the inhabitants, particularly the lower classes, and does no doubt endanger the prosperity of the Colony. The suspension of the exercise of the legal authorities, owing we understand, to some unaccountable dispute prevailing among the Judges of the newly instituted Court of Judicature, contributed further to add to the grievances of the poor inhabitants, who in consequence were exposed to suffer, without the possibility of redress, every act of injustice, depredation and fraud, which unavoidably takes place whenever the due discharge of the functions of Civil Law is any way suspended. The number of horrid cases of feloneous transgressions, were daily on the increase, and unless the Courts of Justice soon assumed the exercise of their authority, it would be difficult to say, to what excesses the barbarities of the evil-disposed portion of the Settlement, might extend.

Several advices, concur in stating that great preparations were on foot in the Upper Provinces, for a fresh campaign against the Nepaulese. We had hoped the glorious issue of our recent operations against these marauders, would have ensured a longer, if not an absolutely permanent cessation of hostile measores, —that the ratification of the treaty of Peace, by all accounts embracing stipulations equally founded in justice and moderation, would have been readily accepted at the hand of our Government, and that it would have tended to remove all future contention. But the movements of the Military forces to and from different posts, do very little accord with the nature of the expectations held out. However the victorious atchievements of the British arms so repeatedly exemplified in our warfare with the Native Powers, at the same time that they will have great weight with the Nepaulese Government, in daring a second aggression, give us every assurance of a speedy termination to hostilities; but if another blow is struck, we may venture to say, that it will be of so decisive a character as, will effectually crush their audacious spirit, and reduce them to the harmless conditions of the other Native powers.

FOURTEENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1816.

Nos. 581 1047 1274 1734 2332 & 2642 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 104 652 1458 2031 2727 3108 397 4629 5354 & 5893 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22, 1816.

No. 1149 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4382 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2186 4506 5578 4785 4720 5320 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1529 568 4082 505 1840 4743 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 587 216 402 3640 3158 3325 3708 3745 4243 4177 1354 4254 4855 1309 4961 1381 129 3135 3629 5917 3008 903 5677 2865 5488 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each,

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ENGLISH EXTRACT.S

AUGUST 13th 1816.

Sir Henry Bunbury was the person appointed by the Cabinet to annouace officially to Bonaparte that St. Helena was the place of his future destination. He was accompanied when he went on board by the Hon. Mr. Bathurst. Sir Henry was introduced to the Ex-Emperor, and after mutual salutations he read to him the resolution of the Cabinet, by which he was informed of his intended transportation to the Island of St. Helena, with four of his friends, to be chosen by himself, and twelve domestics. He received this intimation without any mark of surprize, as he said he had been apprized of the determination; but he protested against it in the most emphatic manner, and in a speech of three-quarters of an hour, delivered with great coolness, self-possession, and ability, reasoned against the outrageous proceeding. He recapitulated the circumstances under which he had been forced, he said, by the breach of the Treaty made with him by the Sovereigns of Europe, to quit the Island of Elba—that he had exerted himself to prevent the renewal of hostilities—but that when they became unavoidable, and that the fortune of war decided against him, he yielded to the voice of his enemies; and as they had declared in the face of the world, that it was against him only that they had taken up arms, he abdicated the Imperial Crown of France, in the full confidence that the Allies would be faithful to their solemn declaration, and leave his country to the settlement of their own affairs; then unarmed, and with the view of seeking an asylum as a private individual in England, he had first sought to be received under the King's allegiance, and under the protection of our laws, and had finally voluntarily put himself into the British power. In this predicament, he felt himself entitled to protest against the measures now announced to him: and in a long argument in which he shewed himself to be well versed in our laws, he reasoned against the act.

Sir Henry Bunbury and Mr. Bathurst say, that his manner was temperate, his language eloquent, and that he conducted himself throughout in the most prepossessing way. The account they give of his persuasive manner is, we understand, highly interesting. Sir Henry answered to his discourse, that he had no commission, but to make known to him the resolution of his Majesty's Ministers —but said that he should faithfully report the reasons that he had stated against the proceeding.

We are sorry to state that the transferring Napoleon Buonaparte from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, has been attended with a very serious accident, by which two ladies have lost their lives. The letter which brings this information is from Torbay, and may be relied on. It is as follows:—

"Torbay, August 8.—An accident happened last night off the Berry Head: a boat from Torbay, having on board three ladies, one gentleman, one child, one servant, and two boatmen, went out to witness the transfer of Bonaparte from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland; as she was sailing round the head of the latter vessel, she was met by a King's cutter, and before each were aware of the approach of the other, the boat was run down, and instantly sunk. The first Lieutenant of the Northumberland witnessing the distressing scene, leaped into the sea, and happily succeeded saving one of the ladies (Mrs. Harris) and the child from a watery grave. Mr. Harris, husband to the lady just mentioned, was saved by his own exertions, and by the exertions of the cutter's crew. The female servant and the two boatmen were also saved; but the other two ladies (both young), an aunt and niece, sunk to rise no more."

A Plymouth Correspondent belonging to The Times, says—"It was high time that Bonaparte should be removed from this neighbourhood, for it was quite shocking to see the court and attention that were paid to him; but don't blame the west countrymen upon that score; his greatest admirers and adulators have come from distant parts; indeed I may almost say, from every part of the country, even from Northumberland and Scotland."

AUGUST 13.

BONAPARTES CONVERSATION.

The following is part of a conversation held with Bonaparte on Monday last.

He was asked his opinion of the British Infantry?

Bonaparte.—Long wars make good soldiers —the cavalry of both nations he said was excellent—our artillery had derived much improvement from the French.

Of the Duke of Wellington he seemed to avoid giving any opinion.

To a question about Louis the 18th.—

Bonaparte.—He is a good sort of man—too fond of the table and pretty sayings. He is not calculated for the French. The Duchess of Angouleme is the only Man in the Family. The French must have such a man as myself.

One of his attendants, Bertrand we believe, gave his opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that he was a good man; his heart better than his head; that he did not think him a great man.

Bonaparte, taking a pinch of snuff, and inclining his head almost into the face of the speaker, replied—*Ni moi non plus* (nor I, neither.)

He broke out into some invectives against the conduct of the Allies; called it perfidious, treacherous.

"But you seem to forget that you were in Elba in virtue of a solemn treaty; that no molestation was offered you; yet you left it in violation of the faith of that treaty."

Bonaparte—I was an independent Sovereign; I had a right to make war upon another Sovereign; upon Louis XVIII. if I chose, I did do it, and beat him with a few hundred men.

Touching upon St. Helena, he seemed not only indignant, but surprised at being sent there.

Bonaparte—I would have given my word of honour to have remained quiet, and to have held no political correspondence in England. I would have pledged myself not to quit the place assigned me, but to live as a simple individual.

"That seems to be next to impossible; for though you have had great reverses, you can never so far forget what you had been as to conceive yourself to be, or conduct yourself as a single individual.

Bonaparte.—But why not let me remain in England upon my parole of honour?

Reply.—You forget that some hundreds of French Officers violated their parole of honour, and that not only you did not express any indignation against them, but received them with particular distinction—Lefebvre Desnouettes for instance?

Bonaparte made no remark upon this.

Of the Prince Regent he spoke in the highest terms, adding, that he was the only Sovereign in Europe that had been consistent, constant, and vigorous; that it was he who had been the real cause of defeating all his designs and destroying his power.—Courier.

THE NEWS.—AUGUST 13.

DREADFULLY DISTURBED STATE OF FRANCE.

For the last few days the town has been agitated with numerous reports of the shooting of the King of France—the intercepting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria—the blowing up of part of Paris, &c. &c. For these rumours there is no other foundation than their extreme probability, arising from the state of anarchy into which all France, & particularly Paris, is plunged. Bad as the situation of Bonaparte may appear to one of his active mind—that of his rival Louis far exceeds it in misery and incertitude. His shadowy sovereignty depends on the presence of armies which ruin his country, and he, unhappy man, is compelled to hear the odium of their compulsory measures. He never stirs abroad but some insulting expression meets his ear.—Alike unable to protect his friends or to punish his enemies, he exhibits the degrading spectacle of an aged monarch tenaciously holding to the last, that which momentarily may be expected to be torn from his feeble grasp. We believe we cannot present our readers with a more correct picture of the present state of France than is contained in the following.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, AUG. 7.

"According to the letters which I have received, the South appears to be in a state of anarcy. General Gilli has besieged Montpelier, and turned the guns of the citadel against the town. The Mayor of Avignon resisted for 13 days the efforts of the partizans of Bonaparte, whilst 600 Protestants were massacred at Nismes, and upwards of 60 of their houses were pillaged and burnt. The movement began by the Bonapartists against the Royalists. The Protestants join the former, Catholics the latter; the Protestants are at present the victims; they take refuge in the mountains of Cevennet, and are pursued by bands of Royalists, free companies without pay, organized by the orders of the Duke d' Angouleme, who makes them wear a white cockade, with a green border, the colour of his livery. He has been proclaimed in the South as Charles X. The Government of Paris has nothing to govern. The Minister at War is without an army; the Minister of Finance without money; the Minister for Foreign Affairs without Ambassadors; and the Minister of the Interior without Prefects. The agents of the Allied armies empty all the chests, and give to all the Mayors the orders for requisitions. They have begun to cut down the forests. The Inhabitants of 28 towns and villages in the Loire have taken refuge in the forest of Orleans, abandoning their houses devastated by the Wurtemburghers, and, above all, the Bavarians. The latter are worse than the Prussians, as they commit acts useless even to their avarice. The Emperor of Russia says already that the Allied armies are become embarrassing to the Generals who command them, and they cannot be permitted to continue in the country.

"There are nightly disturbances in the Thuilleries under the King's windows. Lately a Royalist run through the body a man, whom he supposed to have cried *Vive l' Empereur*; but he was deceived, the man who was wounded not having opened his mouth. The Duchess d'Angouleme has been insulted. It is surprising that the Allies of the King of France, who, according to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, have 900,000 men in France, do not place 50,000 at the disposal of the King of France to do the duty of the Police.

"The secret of the whole disorganized state of things is, that the King is felt to be totally disqualified for the exertions which the state of things requires, and the Court itself is divided into two parties—the King's Government, and the *pure royalists*. The party for the return to the *ancient regime* give themselves this title. Monsieur and the Duchess of Angouleme are at their head—and the plot is, that Louis XVIII. should retire on account of his infirmities.—Monsieur also, who is become a devotee, desires also to withdraw into private life and thus they clear the way for the Duc D'Angouleme, who has been actually followed and termed Charles X in the South, where he has exercised Royal Power—having displaced the King's Perfects and appointed others—received the taxes, raised contributions—armed and organized bodies of troops—and the consequences have been as I stated—the persecution of the Protestants, and the ruin of thousands. He was re-called by the King to the metropolis, and has obeyed. But the matter has come to the last extremity. If the Ministers do not triumph immediately over this attempt, they must go out in a body, and the King will retire."

Such is our intelligence from Paris! In the Courier, there is the following paragraph:—

"An important change is talked of in the French Ministery, and if we may credit private letters, it will have been produced by the Duchess of Angouleme. According to the new arrangement Talleyrand and Fouche will retire from the Administration. The Duke of Richelieu will be Prime Minister, the Duke of Feltre, Minister at War, Lally Tollendahl, Minister of the Interior, and Chateaubriand, Minister of Police."

This is the present anarchical state of France. Davoust still continues with the army of the Loire, which is yet in force, and is hourly augmented by the arrival of fugitives. Urged by the Allies, the King has just issued a Royal Ordinance for the disbandment of this army. It is dated Lille, 23d of March last and is probably intended to have a retrospective effect as far back as the time of its publication. It does not seem to us probable that this ordinance will be obeyed, any more than others which have been issued of a similar nature. The Allied troops are spreading themselves over the country. The English are in possession of Amiens, Beauvais, and Breteuil. They will soon have Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre. Metz and Saare Louis have concluded an armistice with General Langeron.

The manner in which Napoleon is to be treated at St. Helena is thus explained in a demi-official manner in The Conrier of Friday:—

"As a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist on the subject of St. Helena as a proper place for the confinement of Bonaparte, we cannot avoid observing that the sentiments of many of our correspondents are founded upon the supposition.—First, that Bonaparte is to be at liberty on that Island—Secondly, that neutral vessels are to have access to it.—Thirdly, that the garrison is not to be trusted, and that the island does not belong to the Crown, but to the East India Company.

"With respect to the first objection, we can assure our readers that there is no intention of suffering Bonaparte to be at liberty in the Island: he will be as regularly guarded and confined as he could be in England, and permitted only to take air and exercise when properly attended.

"In the second place, all neutrals whatever will be excluded from the island as long as Bonaparte is to be continue a prisoner there; so that no danger on this account can possibly exist.

"In the third place, he will be placed under the custody of a General Officer in the King's service, and of a British Admiral; the former will have the government of the island under the present circumstances. The garrison of the East India Company will be reduced or wholly withdrawn, and the island will be garrisoned by a King's Regiment.

The Duke of York.—On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, his Royal Highness, on coming out of a shower both, at his seat at Oatlands, fell, on account of the slippery state of the oil-cloth, and broke his left arm. Surgical assistance could not be procured for six hours, Mr. Osborne, the Surgeon to the household at Oatlands who resides at Waltom, about a mile from Oatlands House, being from home. Sir Henry Halford, and Mr. M'Gregor the Surgeon, were sent for express from London to attend his Royal Highness. His Royal

Highneſs was well enough afterwards to write letters to the Queen at Kew, the Princeſſes Auguſta and Sophia at Windſor, and the Prince Regent at Brighton, informing his Royal relatives, of the particulars of the accident. On Monday morning his Royal Highneſs wrote to his venerable tutor, the Revered Dr Jackſon, for the ſame purpoſe. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. M'Gregor arrived in town about two o'clock on Monday, and returned again to Oatlands, in about two hours. In conſequence of the various groundleſs reports that were in circulation reſpecting the accident, the following certificate, or bulletin, signed by the principal medical attendants, was handed to the nobility, &c.

" His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has, by a fall, broken the large bone of his left arm half way between the ſhoulder and elbow joint; but the diſplaced parts have been put into their natural ſituation. His Royal Highneſs has paſſed a good night; he is this morning free from fever, and is going on in all reſpects as favorably as can be expected under the circumſtances.

(Signed) H. HALFORD,
P. M'GREGOR,

" Monday morning, August, 7, 1815."

The ſucceſſive Reports which have been publiſhed ſince, repreſent His Royal Highneſs as in a fair way of recovery.

Review of the British Army in Paris.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER)

The Review of the British Army on Monday last was most ſplendid. It was a proud day for Britain and for every Briton who was preſent on the occaſion.

The line, it is ſaid, would have extended 15 miles, but the troops were formed in their diviſions and brigades firſt, each marching about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and formed in cloſe columns of regiments; and a reſerve, in the like formation, in a ſecond line on the right of the firſt, conſiſting of the household troops, the heavy dragoons, and ſome brigades of horſe artillery, being on the Champ Elyſee, next the Place de Louis XV. and the others extending to the left, beyond the unfiniſhed Triumphal Arch, in a direction towards the Pont de Neuilly. The Duke of Wellington (not in uniform) inſpected the line about nine; the Prince of Orange ſoon after paſſed with his Staff, and took his poſt at the head of his diviſion, as did the other Generals; Blucher, and ſome others, alſo looked at them.

At about ten the Duke came, in full uniform, with all his ſtars, ribbons, &c. having the Emperor of Ruſſia on his right, and the Emperor of Auſtria on his left, and followed by an immenſe retinue, among whom were Monſieur, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, &c. &c. They paſſed the whole line, amidſt a cloud of duſt that abſolutely obſcured the ſun. The right diviſion had laurel in their helmets and caps, the next oak; ſome of the others had acacia, lime, &c, which improved their appearance. The Britiſh and Hanoverian bands played " God Save the King," the Naſſau and Belgian " Oh! Belgium, Oh!" as the Emperors, &c. paſſed the line. The Cortege returned between the lines to the right, and took their poſt of ſalute on the very ſpot where Louis XVI. was beheaded.

The cavalry and artillery made a moſt admirable appearance, and the ſtyle with which the former darted up to form half-ſquadrons near the point of ſalute, confounded the Pariſians, and made the ground quake beneath their feet. The columns of Britiſh infantry moved on with a beautiful ſolidity; the two firſt bands with laurel, paſſed to the " Downfall of Paris." This was rather unfortunate, although they had acquired a right to it, and although, when marching through St. Denys, on their route to Paris, all the bands did play it: the Duke of Wellington felt hurt on this occaſion; the other regiments did not continue the tune, I believe in conſequence of a caution given by an Aide de Camp. The next diviſion, however, marched to the tune of " *Nong Tong Paw.*" Moſt of the others marched to national or regimental tunes. The Naſſau troops were a beautiful body of men, and dreſſed in admirable ſtyle, particularly their bands (which were the moſt remarkable of the whole line), and their pioneers with new hatchets & unſoiled aprons, &c.—They appeared more like ſoldiers for the ſtage than the field. The Britiſh were a contraſt, for they had nothing for ſhew, only what was uſeful, or had been uſed, and their tattered colours on their broken poles, proved the dangers they had encountered and overcome. The Belgians formed an unfortunate groupe, for except that they had arms of Britiſh manufacture in their hands, and numerous drums, &c. in their fronts, they had neither the appearance nor diſcipline of ſoldiers; but they gave great effect to the diviſion of Guards and Highlanders which followed, and required no ſuch contraſt but as it was, they appeared to have every thing the others did not poſſeſs. The ſuperiority of our artillery admits of no compariſon over all the others in the line, although alſo paid by Britain. Theſe both horſe and foot, and the Royal Sappers and Miners, looked what they truly are, ſuperior to any thing elſe of the kind in the world. The greateſt contraſt of all in the eyes of the Pariſians, were the Highlanders and Brunſwickers. All were anxious to ſee the former, & were much delighted with them when they came—none to ſee the latter, for when they appeared, nothing but *sacres diables, abominations,* could be heard. They did not ſtrike me as deſerving this, but they have been tolerable plunderers, which may account for it. The King of Pruſſia, in a plain dreſs, joined the Duke, &c. in the courſe of the march. The review ſeemed directed to the Emperor of Ruſſia. He received and returned the ſalutes, and the Duke marched at the head of the line, and ſaluted him alſo. The whole occupied about even hours, being concluded about five. Upwards of five hours and a half were occupied in the marching part, which was done in quick time, only General and Field Officers ſaluting. The column was cloſed by the heavy brigade of battering guns.—By one account, the number of troops that paſſed were 65,000 beſides artilery; and by another 72,000, excluſive of artillery: I think the latter the moſt correct, if I may gueſs. More Britiſh troops are daily arriving, and their rations are all ſupplied by France—but report ſays, the Britiſh are to march immediately to Normandy; and another ſays, the Britiſh are to occupy Paris, and the other troops to be ſent to Normandy.

Marſhal Ney poſſeſſes, at a ſhort diſtance from Chateaudun, two magnificient chateaux not more than a quarter of a league from each other. One of them named Les Coudreaux, is remarkable for the elegance of its ſtructure, and the beauty of its ſituation; it is conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful order. Three hundred and ſixty Pruſſians inhabit it, and live there at diſcretion. The other chateau, named Premeville, is alſo occupied by Pruſſian troops. On the 31ſt July, the General who commands theſe troops demanded a contribution of 500,000 francs of the town of Chateaudun, ſtating, that this ſum will be reimburſed from the produce of the approaching ſale of Marſhal Ney's Eſtates.

Maret and Thibaudeau have been arreſted in Switzerland, and are now on their way to Paris, eſcorted by Gendarmes. Madame Thibaudeau called at Fouche's on Sunday, who refuſed to ſee her. Upon which ſhe poured out the moſt bitter invectives againſt the Miniſter, and ſaid ſhe would never quit his door without an audience. She collected a great crowd round her by her cries & lamentations, and ſhe was at length obliged to be removed to her houſe by two Police Officers.

On Tueſday the Rev. Dr. Ryder did homage before the Regent upon his being elected Biſhop of Gloucester.

The French Papers ſay, " The mountains of the Department of Loire afford a refuge to the numerous bands of ſoldiers who have deſerted from Suchet; the Cevennes afford refuge to other bands, and it is ſaid that General Lamarque's diviſion had an action near Chinon laſt week with the King's troops. In this ſtate of affairs it ſeems impoſſible that the Allies can quit France for a long ſeaſon.

THE TIMES,—AUGUST 24, 1815.

It is generally ſuppoſed that the allied troops will begin to evacuate France at the beginning of the next month; it is even aſſerted, that they will march in columns of 25,000 men. This opinion is connected with another idea, which is equally general, that the treaty of peace is concluded, and that it inſures the integrity of the French territory.

The Duke of Wellington gave the day before yeſterday a dinner of eighty covers, to the Dignitaries and Generals of the Allied Powers. The entertainment took place at the hotel of the Duke of Abrantes, the ſaloon of which is larger and more commodious than that of the Duke of Wellington's hotel.

Marſhal Ney arrived yeſterday morning at Paris, eſcorted by two officers of gendarmerie, who travelled in the ſame carriage with him. He was firſt taken to the Prefecture of Police, and afterwards to the Conciergerie. It is believed that he will be tried by a Council of Peers.

A great number of Engliſh troops have arrived at Montmarte, either to relieve or to reinforce the preſent garriſon.

The day before yeſterday a great number of ſoldiers of all deſcriptions entered Paris. All of them ſeemed to be animated with the beſt ſpirit, and declared that the moſt perfect order prevailed in the army of the Loire. Theſe ſoldiers proceeded quietly to the Etat-Major, ſome to be incorporated with the departmental, army, and others to receive their diſcharge, that they may return to their homes.

M. Flevee, a member of the Commiſſion for the Journals has reſigned. It is ſaid that another of the members alſo intends to reſign.

The corps of the Pruſſian army, under the command of General Tauenzein, has arrived in the environs of Paris. It will be immediately reviewed near St Germain, and then proceed to Brittany, to take cantonments there.

The cavalry of the army of the Loire is taking its cantonments in the department of the Tarn and Garonne. This army, which has preſerved for France 500 pieces of artillery, amounted, at the moment of its diſſolution, to 60,000 men.

PARIS,—August 20.

COURT OF REVISION.

FINAL JUDGMENT ON COLONEL LABEDOYERE.

Yeſterday morning, at eight o'clock, the Court of Reviſion, to which the ſentence on Colonel Labedoyere was referred, in order to its being confirmed or annulled, aſſembled.

The new Counſel of the priſoner were M. de Joly and M. Mauguin.

The Court, conſiſting of the Baron de Conchy, Marechal-de Camp, two Colonels two Captains, and M. Ricard, Commiſſaire Ordonateur, ordered all the papers connected with the proceedings to be read. The Reporting Judge ſtated, that having conſidered the documents, it did not appear to him that the objections to the proceedings were ſufficiently ſerious to afford ground for annulling the judgment.

M. Mauguin, in a pleading of two hours, ſtated various objections, founded chiefly on the incompetence of the Court Martial of the firſt diviſon in general, and of the ſecond Court in particular, and on ſeveral omiſſions in point of form.

" I do not endeavour," ſaid he, " to exculpate my client from all that is imputed to him. Placed in one of thoſe extraordinary ſituations which are happily rare in the hiſtory of nations and of Kings, the Monarch had to chooſe between pardon and juſtice. This choice has been made, and Colonel Labedoyere has been brought before you"

In examining whether the Court Martial had regular cognizance of the caſe, under the King's Ordinance of the 21ſt of Auguſt, he did not diſſemble that he was touching upon a very delicate queſtion. He brought to recollection, that the Court of Appeal of Rennes had dared to declare, that Imperial Decrees, bearing on meaſures of general intereſt, were not obligatory. That declaration had indeed been annulled by the Court of Caſſation, but only in virtue of an equivocal article of the Conſtitution of the year 8, which contained oblique diſpoſitions, favourable to deſpotiſm. Accoring to the view of M. Mauguin, the national Judges of the accuſed were thoſe of the 7th diviſion. He had been tranſferred to the 1ſt diviſion, becauſe there was no Court Martial formed at Grenoble; but the King alone had not the right of making this tranſfer. It required an order from the Judges of the Court of Caſſation, and perhaps even a law enacted by the three branches of the legiſlative authority.

Even ſuppoſing the King could legally refer the caſe of the accuſed to the Permanent Council of War, why did the Governor of the diviſion fix on the 2d Court Martial inſtead of the 1ſt. Was it not the former which the Ordinance, by the vague manner in which it was expreſſed ſeemed to indicate.

Proceeding to conſider the queſtions of form M. Mauguin endeavoured to eſtabliſh:—

1. That the 2d Council of War had contravened the law, by not ſpecifying in the minutes of its proceeding the place in which it ſeſſion was held.

2. That the examination of the witneſſes had not been regular. The judgment did not ſtate that they had been heard ſeparately They had not been required to make oath, but merely a ſimple promiſe to tell truth. They had not declared whether they were relations or connections of the accuſed.

3. The priſoner's defence was incompleted. Public notoriety proved that he had been interrupted in the middle of his ſpeech. He was not allowed to juſtify his intentions, though tribunals for the inveſtigation of crimes are obliged to examine, not merely the fact but the intention by which it is rendered criminal.

4. It was refuſed to call witneſſes in exculpation.

The Preſident interrupted the Counſel, and aſked, whether the accuſed had cited or deſignated any witneſſes by name.

M. Mauguin admitted, that his client had not deſignated any. Then continuing his objections, he inſiſted " that there was no identity between the individual brought before the Council under the name of Charles Angelique Francois de Labedoyere, and the priſoner, to whom the names of Charles Angelique had only been given.

An intereſting part of the diſcuſſion turned on the queſtion whether the Ordinances of the 6th of March could be applied. The rigorous terms of that Ordinance appeared to be mitigated by that of the 23d, and particularly by the Proclamation made by the King at Cambray, dated the 27th of June, on his entering France. In that Proclamation the King declared his intention to be, to deliver to the tribunals only the authors and inſtigators of the horrible plot which had brought back Buonaparte.

The Counſel had made a vague uſe of the words treaſon and rebellion. It ſhould have been diſtinctly proved that Colonel Labedoyere was an author or inſtigator of the plot.

Mr. Richard, King's attorney, replied to theſe objections in their order. There was no incompetence in the ſecond Court ſitting at Paris. A formal law gave the war Miniſter the right when there was no Court martial in one diviſion, to place the accuſed before ſuch other Court as he ſhould judge proper.

With reſpect to the reference of the cauſe to the ſecond inſtead of the firſt Court, the Governor, Count Maiſon, had the right of making that ſubſtitution. The other alleged grounds of objection did not appear to him ſufficient to annul the proceedings. He conſequently concluded by moving the Court to confirm the judgement.

At noon the Court withdrew to the Hall of Deliberation, and at one o'clock pronounced the following judgement:—

" Conſidering that the ſecond Court was competent; that the proceedings have been regularly conducted, and the law rightly applied, declares unanimouſly that the ſaid judgment is confirmed, and that it ſhall have its full and entire execution."

LONDON,—AUGUST 7.

STATE OF FRANCE

And Progreſs of the ultimate Treaty.

We had hoped, that it would have been long ſince in our power to have announced the Concluſion of the Definitive Treaty between England, the allied powers, and France; and we were fully perſuaded, that it would have appeared before the preſent time. Whence then, is the delay? and how long may it probably continue?

In the firſt place there is a doubt, amongſt many whether there will be any Treaty at all, and whether there be any occaſion or neceſſity for it. It is argued by theſe, that the late campaign in France was but an auxiliary force of the Allied Powers, employed to aſſiſt the lawful Sovereign in putting down a ſimple revolt, and that this revolt being ſubdued, and the rebels vanquiſhed and in part taken, the whole buſineſs is over, the king is replaced upon his throne, and the allied Powers, his friends, have only to return to their own countries. There was no war between the allied Powers and France,—that is to ſay, between the allied Powers and the King of France, it being the maxim of the public law of Europe that every Nation is repreſented by its ſovereign—and if there were no war, where is there any room or reaſon for a Treaty of Peace.

This reaſoning is perfectly good and ſatisfactory, as far as reſpects the ſpecific inſtrument entitled a Treaty of Peace. There will certainly be nothing of the kind,—that is to

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

fay, nothing of this name, becauſe the Treaty of Paris is ſtill in exiſtence. But as a new ſtate of things has arisen,—as the Allied powers have incurred certain expences, and therein a right to certain indemnities and repayments; as they poſſeſs many of the fortreſſes of France, and may deem it neceſſary to retain ſome for their future ſecurity; as the act of Congreſs, moreover, has been recently concluded, and requires the particular as well as general guarantee of all the powers of Europe; under all theſe circumſtances a Treaty of regulation and arrangement is certainly neceſſary, and therefore may be expected. But it will be a general and not a particular Treaty,—a Treaty of Settlement and General Guarantee, and not of peace.

With reſpect to the delay of the Allied Powers in France, it is unneceſſary to ſtate that the ſituation of France renders it indiſpenſibly neceſſary. It is totally uſeleſs to replace the King upon his throne, unleſs at the ſame time he is put into a condition to maintain himſelf upon it. The army muſt be ſubdued into ſubmiſſion the remnant of the Jacobins muſt be extirpated—No permanent peace is to be expected till theſe ruffians find the puniſhment due to their crimes.

In the mean time, the Allied Sovereigns under the counſel and influence of England, are purſuing that courſe which an enlarged prudence dictates, and are taking a poſition by which they are enabled to controul the rebellious army and people of France. It is neceſſary to treat them as a nation of malefactors, of criminals at large, and it is a fooliſh delicacy to regard them in any other point of view. Let them, therefore, be treated as ſuch.

There is not a nation in Europe, we might ſay in the world, ſavage as well as civilized, ſo thoroughly corrupted and depraved; and years, perhaps a century, muſt paſs over before they can be truſted with any moderate portion of Liberty.

It is a matter of ſome conſolation to us that they have Lord Caſtlereagh amongſt them; no one knows better how to manage them, and we are perſuaded that he will not ſpare them. What with Fouché, Talleyrand, and his lordſhip, their ſituation is not to be envied; the one, by the moſt finiſhed police, will hand them out be they were thy my; the ſecond, having the documents of all ſides and of all parties, and having no compunctious delicacy in uſing them, will provide the evidence to convict them; and the third (as an able and indefatigable recorder) will certainly not ſin on the ſide of mercy in delivering them over to puniſhment. And if a fourth character and grand functionary be wanting to complete what remains, he is preſent amongſt them in Blucher.

As the King of France has been compelled to adopt, in good part, his own conſtitutional Charter, as amended by Bonaparte, he has found out a method, or rather Talleyrand has found it for him, to render this conceſſion nugatory, and to keep the effective power in his own hands. He has retained the electoral aſſemblies of the Departments, by whom the members to the Legiſlative body are to be returned. But he has aſſumed to himſelf the nomination of the Preſidents to theſe electoral bodies, and has deſignated the Princes of the blood to theſe offices. Talleyrand, with a candour and dexterity worthy of all his former life, repreſents this act as a trait of high condeſcenſion on the part of his Majeſty. It is certainly an act of prudence and wiſdom, and we hope his Majeſty will always act with the ſame firmneſs. Let him never, catch at the applauſe of thoſe kind of men whom the preſent Spaniſh Government terms the Liberales, a ſpecies of men who are infinitely too numerous in England as well as in France,—men who are liberal enough to rob the crown and Church of all property, power, and previlege, and to inveſt themſelves with the ſpoil,—men who confound liberty with Independence, and what they term Liberty of Opinion and conſcience, with emancipation from the Laws of God and Man.

London, August 21, 1815.

The Paris Papers to the 18th inſtant, which we received on Saturday and yeſterday, furniſh us with an important document, an Ordonnance of the King for raiſing an extraordinary contribution of 100,000,000 francs (about 4 160,000l) as a requiſition of war, for the ſupport of the Allied Armies in France. The preamble of the Decree, it will be ſeen, alludes to the evils ariſing from the preſence of foreign troops, and the ſufferings of the people; but holds out the hope that the period is not far diſtant when theſe ſufferings will be terminated. The evil, it is added, increaſes every day, and does not allow the Government to wait for the aſſembling the two Chambers. The meaſure, in the firſt inſtance, is a ſort of forced loan from the merchants, proprietors, and capitaliſts, who are afterwards to be repaid what they have advanced beyond their own ſhares out of the produce of the contribution. It was aſſerted in ſome of the private letters from Paris, received on Saturday, that an arrangement had been concluded between the Allied Powers and the French Government, by which the latter had agreed to pay the former, within a ſtipulated period, the ſum of 600,000,000 francs, towards indemnifying them for the expences of the war. Whether the 100,000,000 directed to be raiſed by this ordinance is to form part of any ſuch amount, or is to be applied to the immediate ſupport of the Allied Armies, does not appear, further than that the alluſion to the expected termination, at no diſtant period, of the ſufferings of the people, ſeems to imply that ſome arrangement was about to be concluded. It is alſo ſaid in the *Gazette de France* that an important Declaration of the Allied Powers was expected to appear immediately, reſpecting the ſurrender of all the parts of the Adminiſtration to the King's Government, a ſurrender which, it is ſaid, had already been made by the Ruſſian authorities. Another Paper ſpeculates upon the Allied Armies quitting France, on obtaining the 100,000,000. The private letters tell a different ſtory, and ſpeak of the Northern and Eaſtern fortreſſes being pledged to the Allied Sovereigns, for the payment of the 600,000,000 whilſt beſide the garriſons of theſe places, they are, as has been before reported, to retain in France 150,000 men until the laſt payment of the contribution ſhall have been made, the French Government taking upon itſelf the entire burden of ſubſiſting this force in the mean time. Nothing probably is known with any certainty relative to the ſubject at the preſent moment, although if the King's Decree does not hold out merely a deluſive hope to the people, a long time cannot elapſe before ſome arrangement is determined upon.

Continental Crim. Con.—The Amount, which is the foundation of the crim. con. caſe, alluded to in the French Papers, did not take place at Paris, but at Bruſſels, a day previous to the battle of Waterloo, The huſband has laid his damages at 50,000l, which, it is ſaid, the fortunate lover offered to pay; but the affair was too notorious for compoſition, or the party had too much ſenſibility to be content with wearing gilded horns. The Pariſian huſbands are aſtoniſhed at this conduct, which they ridicule as a ſtrange Engliſh prejudice, and each of them wiſhes that he had had the good fortune to have netted his Venus with ſuch another Mars. An Orderly Serjeant, charged with the important meſſage of the advance of the French army, was ſo eager in his ſearch after the Hero, that he broke in on his privacy rather inopportunely, and will be the principal witneſs on the trial.

PEACE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ALGIERS.

The example of the United States Government will not, we truſt, be loſt on the other Maritime Powers of Europe, the Corunna Mail has brought letters from an American houſe of great reſpectability at Alicant, of the 11th inſtant. Theſe ſtate that Peace had been concluded between the Republic of the United States and the Algerine Government. The following are ſaid to be the conditions:—

"1. The frigate, and brig, with all other captures made by the American ſquadron, are to be reſtored.

"2 The prizes lately taken by the Algerines from the Americans are to be returned to the proprietors.

"3. The priſoners on both ſides to be ſurrendered without any reſerve or ranſom.

"4. No annual tribute to be in future exacted by the Dey of Algiers from the Americans."

We hope that the above arrangement will be preparatory to the perfect reeſtabliſhment of the peace of the Mediterranean, and to the abrogation of thoſe tributes which have hitherto been extorted, with ſuch circumſtances of diſgrace, from the European nations navigating that ſea.

GERMAN PAPERS.

The Rheniſh Mercury of the 10th. contains the following extract of a letter:—

"PARIS, Aug. 2.

"As all the world concluding upon the future from the paſt had expected, ſo it has partly happened. Half and timorous meaſures and faint-hearted feebleneſs, have held their triumphant entry here; one half of the victory of Waterloo is already thrown away, and Fouché is very buſy about the other half, and hopes before the month is at an end to be fully maſter of it. He holds the reins of the government of the world; his diplomatic compeer has mounted the fore-horſe of the carriage, and they will know how to overturn the contents into the next bog.

"The arrival of Davouſt in Paris, has been announced, and he, the Generaliſſimo, was alone wanting to complete the trio, that they may form a Council of War, and decide how they can beſt employ the twelve thouſand officers who are running about here, and the fedérés and the mob, and to arrange when it will be time for the Generals (whom they have for the preſent ſent three days journey from Paris) to return.

"Both in Paris and in the country ſeveral of our officers have been ſhot or knocked on the head. All this is not noticed by the French; but if a poor devil of our people happens to be a little reſtive, a moſt horrible cry is raiſed, and he is condemned without mercy, becauſe he has offended this amiable people. The arrogance of the Buonapartiſts is without bounds; but why ſhould they act otherwiſe? If one of them juſtles an Officer of the Allies in the Palais Royal, he quietly walks on without murmuring, thus juſtifying the old proverb, that to make a German angry you muſt give him two boxes on the ear, and if you want to have him in a violent paſſion, you muſt give him four. But the Germans are not the only ones who ſuffer themſelves to be ſo treated. We ourſelves, whenever the anger of the Lord has thrown down theſe Frenchmen, lift them up with the greateſt pity, and the moſt affecting politeneſs, accuſing our own awkwardneſs in having run over them. It is ſo natural and humane to let them, though vanquiſhed, paſs for conquerors; and they are conquerors, for the conteſt with arms is only the roughest kind, and in the war of the underſtanding our diplomatic leaders are always beaten, however brilliant may be the victories gained by the Generals. In this Fouché is a maſter, and knows ſo well how to command his people, that it is amuſing to ſee him. His tools are our chatterers, of whom we have an abundant ſupply with our armies; to thoſe whom he cannot eaſily reach he diſpatches his light cavalry—I mean his,——, and againſt thoſe whom he cannot reach in this way, he uſes his heavy artillery, which carry dangerous metal. Hereby he has ſucceeded ſo well that he has blinded not only the Bourbons, but us, and no one ſees the ſword that hangs over their heads by a hair. He has raiſed the King as a ſort of breaſt work between us and himſelf, before which we ſtand and tire ourſelves with demonſtrations and reverences, while he behind is playing off his juggling tricks, and undermining the bowels of the earth.

"Gruner, with a few aſſiſtants, and a little money, is employed to eſtabliſh a kind of counter-police againſt Fouché, who can diſpoſe of half a nation, and of the treaſures of ſo many robbers, who are honoured and feared; he muſt laugh when he ſees ſuch meaſures, and hears the half dozen clerks ſo buſy about him. The King has nothing to do but to diſtribute the Orders of the Holy Ghoſt and the Lily, which is done ſo liberally that the laſt is given to ſhoemakers, taylors, and boys of 10 years of age. The Bourboniſts ſtill retain all the miſeries of old times, and ſo do not ſee the abyſs which their attentive ſervants are digging under their feet. The people here altogether will never come to their ſenſes, and only a Buonaparte or a Robeſpierre knows how to govern them. God has therefore left them a Fouché, a Davouſt, and ſo many geniuſes of the ſame ſtamp, who will gloriouſly wield the ſceptre even before our faces.

"The Mercury may no longer trouble itſelf to give liſts of the treaſures ſtolen by the French; it is hereby informed that the French have reſolved not to give up any more, and if we had not got ours already, we ſhould not have had them at all."

The ſame paper has a long political article on the preſent ſtate of France. It repreſents the King as balancing and wavering between the Allies and the army, as having his reſidence ſurrounded with cannon, which at once defend and threaten his power, while they bear witneſs to his weakneſs. The King, it is ſaid, is not liked by the people, while he is hated by party madneſs; ſo that there is little probability of his government being firmly rooted. The people themſelves are like a wild untamed horſe, who only waits a ſkilful rider to mount and conduct them. Though torn by parties yet the inſtinct which unites them is ſtill ſtronger than party-hatred. The burthens impoſed upon them, though extremely vexatious to their vanity, ſtrengthen daily the ſpirit of reſiſtance. Then there is the army which, though dejected, is not diſſolved, and which has placed Davouſt at its head, till they find a better leader, whoſe happier ſtar, as they think, may lead them on to glory. This army had in appearance ſubmitted to the King, but really ſerved him in no reſpect whatever. In the provinces occupied by the Allies, the National Guards were not diſarmed, and in Lorrain and Alſace the bands of partiſans were increaſed by the deſerters from the army. Hence the jacobins looked forward to republican Vendées in the Pyrennees, the Vosges, the Cevennes, and the Alps. Amidſt all this, the real effective ſtrength of the government was in the hand of the Buonapartiſts, at the head of whom was Fouché. The writer then proceeds to expreſs his opinion, that all this would be of little conſequence, provided the Allies were chiefly anxious about the occupation of the fortreſſes, which would furniſh a ſecurity againſt poſſible conſequences, and afford, much more real ſtrength than the moſt active meaſures of police. The Pruſſians, he aſſerts, had laboured much to attain this object, though they had been counteracted by the efforts of diplomacy, and hence truces had been concluded with many fortified places, merely that all the military ſtores might be preſerved. With this view alone, the white flag had been hoiſted in many places; and even yet the fortreſs of Huningen preſented the extraordinary ſpectacle of a Commandant holding out againſt all the Allies, with the King, and from time, to time firing upon the unoffending town of Baſle.

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